

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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SEE THE FOURTH PAGE

WHOLE
NO.

528

Bryan is about the mustiest remnant on the Democratic remnant counter.

When capitalism "throws the scare" into the people there is no fake about it—it is the actual thing.

Sammy G. acts as crazy as the old hen did who hatched out ducks that wouldn't stay out of the water no matter how hard she clucked!

Parry says he's opposed to prosperity placards being posted up in factories, as business scares gotten up for political effect are discreditable. Parry seems to be a sadder and a wiser man.

Alfred Russel Wallace, the greatest living scientist since Darwin, has this to say of Socialism: "I look upon the Socialist and labor movement as the brightest star of hope for the future of humanity." "Praise from Sir Rupert's praise indeed."

Without doubt the most mendacious incident thus far in the presidential campaign is the Gompers whopper about the Parry-Post-Van Cleave crowd helping to pay for the Socialist Red Special. Mr. Gompers has sunk pretty low to render such service to the capitalist party he is toutng for.

Just remember when you listen to the blandishments of the old party candidates that they are asking you for the privilege of keeping up the same misrepresentation of your welfare in the capitalistic mart called congress, the same situation in the graft exchange called the local government, and the same corporation nests called state capitols. Just remember that, and then think of your family and of yourself.

"As long as the American people are kept busy with such things as exploiting the Philippines, Socialism will not rear its head to any dangerous height—but our trouble will come later, when we are through with annexation schemes." So said a Chicago judge (Lurton) recently. And he but voiced a precept of the capitalist interests. Keep the people's minds off of themselves and on something at a distance, and they will remain more contented under the capitalist plucking process.

This is a government of the people. It is best not to try to get away from that fact. Of course, it is handy to declare that the people do not rule, but they do. Every-

A DASTARDLY SLAP AT LABOR DAY!

Last Friday the employees of the Johnson Service Co., in Milwaukee, were handed cards as follows:

"We are extremely busy, as you know, and we presume that you are thankful that while many others are idle you have work. Notwithstanding this, if the weather is good tomorrow (sunshine and not too cold) we will close at noon to give outing. We will work Monday, as we do not think that in these hard times, when your family needs your wages, that you want to parade the streets or watch others parade."
JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY.

The people have set aside one day in the year for Labor Day. That manufacturers would like to have it taken away is shown by such miserable evidences as the above. Labor is looked upon by a certain type of employers as milk cattle, existing simply for exploitation purposes. They instinctively hate anything that tends to bring the working people together to consider their class welfare.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN DISCHARGED!

The Johnson Service Co. employs some 300 men. On Labor Day twenty-five of them heeded the official proclamation to the effect that the day was a legal holiday and stayed away from the works. Tuesday morning they were discharged. There was no attempt to cover up the reason.

"No use your starting to work," said Supt. Emil Borusch. "All off, is it?" asked one of the men. "Yes," was the reply. Just then Warren S. Johnson, the proprietor appeared. "If you can't show up here for work as we order you," he said fiercely, "You can have the chance to order your own lives and walk the streets. Get your time!"

This man Johnson has for years had a bad reputation as a slave driver, and has no respect for law or anything else. He is simply a human monster, an absolute tyrant over the men capitalism has placed at his mercy.

The president and the governors have issued Labor Day proclamations, and the day is a legal holiday in both state and nation. But what does your capitalist Anarchist care for laws or proclamations where the chance to fleece profits out of wage slaves is concerned!

Anarchists of that stripe will be strung up some day, in all probability.

Mr. Gompers was himself the victim of slander some time ago. The Socialists in the A. F. of L. convention acted the part of men in helping to meet the calumny. Seemingly the affair was lost on the labor leader, for he has himself stooped wilfully to worse slander than that of which he was the victim. His calumniators produced at least some semblance of evidence to give color to their story. But Mr. Gompers, when he turns calumniator, not only chooses for his filthy work a matter in regard to which he is palpably unsupported by facts, but also

WHAT THE SOCIALISTS PROPOSE TO DO AGAINST PANICS WHILE CAPITALISM STILL LASTS.

THERE is one more great cause of industrial crises which must be taken into consideration, that is the "money question," which expressions, by-the-way, we do not use in the Populist sense.

The standard of values under the capitalist system is gold.

Gold is capital *per se* under capitalism. And all other goods, commodities and wares are measured by gold.

Very nonsensical, of course, because there is not gold enough in the world to pay for one-fiftieth part of the real value of production and distribution. But the capitalist philosophers claim that the presence of gold is not necessary, since gold is only the standard—not the actual measure.

That may be so. But the curse of the capitalist system is that in a "panic" only money—cash money—is the "sumum bonum"—the sum of all good in the world. In that pinch all other values do not seem to amount to anything when compared with cash money.

Every historical epoch has its own money, its own standard of value.

Originally everything was bartered. They would exchange a coat for so many sheep, or a bow and arrow for so many fish.

Afterwards cattle was the standard of value in many countries, particularly so in Italy, where the Latin word "pecunia," money, comes from "pecus," cattle.

Later on, metal, which could be handled more easily, and did not have to be fed, and did not spoil

thing that congress does is by permission of the people. And congress has done some fearful things, first and last. But these fearful things have been endorsed by the people, who, at the first opportunity, always send back the same kind of representatives to legislate for them.

Bryan, with old party politician smoothness, declares that the recent Republican congress did nothing for the people, even under the scourge of the president.

True enough. But Mr. Bryan will have a hard time showing us that a Democratic congress would be any different so far as measures really in the people's interests are concerned. "To the victors belong the spoils," is the Democratic doctrine!

trine! On that line the capitalist party politicians are all tarred with the same stick, however. Of course, there are some differences in their measures, and a strong effort is made to get the people to think that these measures concern their welfare. That is part of the game of foxy and sly capitalist politics.

But tariff and finance are really minor issues when compared with the real every-day interests of the people of this country.

The people are not thinking much about high tariff or tariff for revenue only, but they are thinking

readily, was made the standard of value. Particularly bronze, copper and silver, although in early times iron money was used in Greece and China.

By the way, copper and silver were first used in the lump and by weight. Thus a shekel of silver in the Bible denotes a certain weight of silver. And in England they still speak of a pound sterling, while in France all money is still called "argent" from "argent," silver.

By the discovery of America and the great silver mines of South America, silver was cheapened, and therefore unsettled in value. Gold became one of the standards, and finally the sole standard.

A double standard of silver and gold, such as Bryan wanted, was found to be impractical. It is nonsensical and unjust in finance, just as a double standard is unjust and nonsensical in morals.

A double standard of gold and silver—both of which would continually change in price as compared with each other—would continually disturb the equilibrium, and therefore disturb business under the capitalist system. It would bring about continual changes in the value of the money and thereby commercial disaster.

And the poor people who would be innocent of the whole business, that is the wage earners—would suffer the most. The wage earner could never tell exactly how much his wages would buy in the market.

Yet there can be no question that gold is an insufficient standard of value, even for the capitalist system, as capitalism develops further.

All kinds of artificial remedies have been proposed. The most stupid was the 16 to 1 proposition, the great Populist panacea of a double standard, because the wage earners would be in continuous danger as to the value of their earnings.

The most simple and naive was the proposition of the Greenbackers, who would make artificial money by keeping the printing presses busy turning out greenbacks, until—well, everybody had money enough.

Simple, indeed. The good greenbackers forgot only one little thing—that the production of the country, the factories, railroads, mines, etc., are owned by individuals who would not part with their property and goods unless they got for them something which they considered valuable. Not for something of which everybody else would also have plenty.

In other words, as long as the capitalist class controls all the necessary things of this world, they would not give them away for greenbacks of that kind, unless they could be compelled to do so. But the government has no way of compelling them to part with their goods. That has been tried and failed in several countries—even the terrorists of 1793 and 1794 failed with their "greenbacks."

In order to make money of that kind valuable, the government, that is, the people collectively, would have to own the production and distribution. Then the government could issue money for it and exchange its own products.

The Greenbackers put the cart before the horse.

A much better plan to relieve the money stringency and give employment to labor is the following, which was essentially adopted by the Socialist party:

Let the government issue money on bonds to states, counties and cities, for public improvements, for roads, street lines, sewerage, school houses and public buildings, for reclamation of arid lands, building of canals, reforestation. Said loans to be payable without interest, let us say, in twenty yearly installments of 5 per cent. The returned money to be cancelled and destroyed as soon as paid back. And such public improvements to be carried out under the eight-hour day, and at the highest current union wages.

Now this would very soon give employment to hundreds of thousands, even millions. It would, for a long time to come, absorb the "reserve army," and money would get in circulation.

Besides, this kind of money

Democrats will not be content until he has admitted himself a prevaricator, even if it requires years of pursuit to corner him.

Higgen and Hearst held a meeting in Milwaukee last Saturday night. It was an open-air meeting in a park, at the entrance to which a band of music was stationed to draw a crowd. Then the band took seats in the speaking shell and played some more. After a short speech had been made by a man named Pollock, the chairman decided that Higgen's speech should be preceded by an introductory bit of melody, and waved the Hearst candidate back to his chair and whispered to the leader, who evidently thought he could fill the bill. Then he struck up "Smarty Had a Party," while a look of strain could be noted on the faces of the vice presidents on the stage, and several smiles on faces in the audience.

An Ugly Rumor.
There is an ugly rumor afloat in trade union circles that it is not the alleged injunction plank in the Bryan platform that forms the attraction for the Gompers executive board. Instead of that being the actual reason for Gompers' recklessly campaigning for the Democratic party, it is alleged that there is a pact between him and the Democratic managers, whereby there is to be a fat government job in it for "Sammy" personally in case the Democrats win. The injunction plank is only a subterfuge to cover the real deal, it is said, for on the face of it that plank is as full of holes as a sieve, and absolutely of no good to labor. For a number of years the A. F. of L. administration has advocated a department of Labor, and it is said that the shrewd Democratic campaign managers have held out this bait to Gompers, that in case Bryan gets in, such a department will be created and the portfolio given to the labor leader. This would place him in the president's cabinet, which would be a graft great enough to tempt some men to use the big labor movement as a stepping stone to personal aggrandizement. A cabinet job would mean \$12,000 a year to the appointee's personal pocket. If this rumor is true, then it is indeed a desperate and a dangerous game that is being played on the rank and file of organized labor in the United States.

Get Socialist books into circulation. People were never so willing to read as now.

ment. They are concerned that the hours of labor shall be lessened to correspond with the increased facilities of production. They cry out for bread and both the Bryan and Taft politicians offer them a stone.

It is up to the people. Next November the voter will again show by his ballot the kind of a government he desires.

Mr. Gompers' latest political job for the Democrats is the most astounding of all. Who would have dreamed that he could have stooped to anything so low and so vile he may feel that this is a campaign falsehood that will die with the campaign—but not so; the Social-

Victor L. Berger.

Debs Goes From Triumph to Triumph!

"Red Special" Now on Its Western Trip. The Great Campaigner Meeting With Old Time Ovations. Big Vote Assured!

The old-time presidential year crowds are greeting Debs as he proceeds on his tour in the Red Special. Four years ago he had larger crowds and greater enthusiasm than Bryan or Roosevelt at place after place, but the Associated Press was very careful to keep newspaper readers all over the country in ignorance of the fact. The same tactics will be followed this year. Wherever Taft or Bryan's mouth happens to pop open the newspaper readers all over the country know of it as fast as the telegraph and the type-setting machine can get it to them. Not a word is missed. With Debs it is different. He is not of the appointed. Capitalism owes him nothing. It cannot use him.

One of the largest meetings held by our presidential candidate was that at Kansas City this week in the big convention auditorium. The Kansas City Journal estimated the crowd at 10,000 and commented on the fact that this meant ten thousand paid admissions. The enthusiasm was intense.

Mr. Debs attributed the ownership of the upper branch of congress to the trusts, and declared the lower branch belongs, unequivocally, to Joe Cannon. And he said the trusts own Joe Cannon and have placed him there because "Uncle Joe" can make laws possible or he can throw them into the waste basket. He said Cannon was held up to the people as "Honest Uncle Joe," with one "gallus" and the hayseed in his hair.

"Now," said Mr. Debs, "the president needed you when he wanted votes at the election, but when the inaugural ball comes off no horny-handed son of toil is there—but Uncle Joe Cannon is there. His one gallus and his hayseed have disappeared and he knows how to behave in a spiked coat along with the women who, for an unknown reason, are said to be in full dress."

Mr. Debs then stated that Uncle Joe is a millionaire, a banker and a plutocrat. Peter S. Grosscup then came in for his share of Mr. Debs' exposure of the things he says make up the capitalist class. He said Grosscup, appointed a supreme judge by the president, is a corporation lawyer; that he owns a railroad and that he, since the Standard Oil \$20,000,000 joke has been settled, may retire on the vast for-

ture he has made since he became a supreme judge.

"And Cannon was a poor man, too, when he became owner of the lower branch of our national congress."

The arena floor of Convention hall was crowded and there were 5,000 men and women in the balconies. The brass band from the "Red Special" occupied the stand in the south end of the hall. The meeting was opened at 8 o'clock. Homer V. Oldfield, a musician, furnished entertainment between speeches. He sang original Socialist songs and gave banjo imitations.

Mr. Debs said in part: The historic mission of the Social-Democratic movement is the emancipation of the working class from wage-slavery. The capitalist system in which we live has about run its course and now upon every hand we behold the unerring signs of change. The capitalist can no longer manage industry. He can no longer employ the working class. This system has again broken down. Another period of industrial depression has set in. It has just begun to write its record of bankruptcy and failure, of idleness, distress and despair. The Republican party in its platform, adopted in the campaign of 1896, charged the panic of 1893 upon the Democratic party. If you will read that platform you will find it there stated that that panic was due to the incompetency, the dishonesty and unfitness of the Democratic party to rule. That was entirely true. But I shall convict the Republican party, according to its own logic of being responsible for the panic of 1908.

Democrat tells you that you are ignorant, that you may become intelligent.

He is a Hand Out.

If the workingman has brains, he has been making a very poor use of them. He has paid strict attention, however, to the cultivation of his hands. In this system he is a "hand." And at the present time he has been reduced to a hand-out. You may be a Republican and that is because your father was, but in your father's day the Republican party was the party of Lincoln, the party of progress, a party with a mission which it fulfilled. That party now is out of date.

But you say you are a Democrat. That is worse still, if possible. You are a Democrat because your grandfather was one, but everything has changed since he lived, except his grandson. There was a time when the Democratic party had a mission, but the Democratic party has degenerated from the days of Jefferson and Jackson to Roger Sullivan. Bath House John and "Hinky Dink."

The Alabama Outrage.

The Democratic party is the party in power in Alabama. There 6,000 miners, formerly employed in the mines of the Tennessee Coal Company, which is an auxiliary of the steel trust, protested against their miserable 47 cents a ton being reduced by 10 per cent. These 6,000 men have been starved and thrown out of their wretched huts and now have taken to the fields. By the kindness of friends they were given tents in which to house their wives and children. But the Democratic governor of Alabama turned his galling guns on these tents and ordered them to be pulled up. The men gave in at last and the United Mine Workers are wiped off the map in Alabama.

What's the difference between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan? I am not speaking of them in any personal sense. Mr. Taft is frankly the candidate of the capitalist class. Mr. Bryan pretends to be the candidate of both parties. That is as impossible as riding two horses going in opposite directions.

Mr. Bryan has said that he is opposed to the injunction. Mr. Bryan, when he was appealed to as the champion of labor on behalf of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who were kidnapped and were in danger of death, was

about bread and butter, and the lives of crushing toil they have to lead and the semi-starvation they get in return for it. They are thinking about their chances to live complete lives and bring up their dear ones with adequate educations and proper housing and proper nourish-

ment. They are concerned that the hours of labor shall be lessened to correspond with the increased facilities of production. They cry out for bread and both the Bryan and Taft politicians offer them a stone.

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BIGGEST SCANDAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

BRYAN'S (AND GOMPERS') MAN HASKELL.

Mr. Bryan has chosen C. N. Haskell of Muskegon, I. T., as national treasurer of the Democratic party.—Press Dispatch.

HASKELL ALSO A PARRY-VAN CLEVE MAN.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF MUSKEGON CITIZENS' ALLIANCE: In pursuance of the call circulated and generally signed by the business men of Muskegon for a meeting to consider the advisability of organizing the business interests of the city for protection against all forms of combinations inimical to the advancement of the city and the free conduct of each enterprise by its proprietor, a number of representative business men met at the Commercial club rooms Friday night, April 20.

On motion of P. B. Hopkins, C. N. HASKELL was elected temporary chairman and Burd R. Green, temporary secretary.

The advisability of organizing a city alliance occupied the attention of the meeting by a free exchange of opinions of these present.

R. E. Arnum, secretary of the city alliance of Houston, Texas, was present, and, upon invitation, explained the object of the city alliance as it existed in other cities and the plans of its organization. On motion of R. L. Owen it was decided to organize an alliance along the lines of other organizations throughout the country. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five on constitution and by-laws.

The committee retired at once for the consideration of its work. The report of the committee was adopted as read, except in so far as it related to application for membership. That clause was amended by Mr. Hopkins to read as follows: "I hereby make application for membership in the Citizens' Alliance of Muskegon, I. T., and affirm that I have read and understand the declaration of principles, constitution, and objects and purposes of said alliance."

This amendment was adopted as part of the constitution. The following form of petition for membership was adopted:

PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

I hereby make application for membership in "CITIZENS' ALLIANCE OF MUSKEGON, I. T., and affirm that I have read and understand the declaration of principles, constitution and by-laws of said alliance, and that I am not a member of any organization whose principles and purposes are opposed to the objects and purposes of said alliance.

I am over eighteen years of age, and occupation—

I agree to abide by the constitution and by-laws of this or any citizens' alliance with which I may hereafter become connected, and agree on my honor to KEEP SECRET FOREVER all that may be said or done by the alliance of the IDENTITY OF ITS MEMBERS. Fee \$1.

HASKELL BLACKLISTS UNION MEN!

TO THE BUSINESS MEN'S ALLIANCE:

WHEREAS, It is apparent that there is in our city with the labor people a movement which, if it is not checked at once, will invade our rights as citizens and taxpayers to conduct our own business; and,

WHEREAS, THE PRICE OF LABOR is being constantly advanced to a PROHIBITIVE STANDARD by these labor unions, which threatens the growth of our city; and,

WHEREAS, That laborers, through their unions and backed by a central trades union, are becoming INTOLERABLE; and

WHEREAS, This status of affairs has recently been stimulated by a recent labor convention in our city; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the citizens of Muskegon, representing the best interests of our city, do hereby BIND OURSELVES TOGETHER and pledge ourselves severally, that we, and each of us, as citizens of Muskegon, will do all in our power to DISCRIMINATE AGAINST any and ALL LABOR UNION MEN who may hold a union or trades assembly card, not for the purpose of injuring these men personally, but to check this CONTEMPTIBLE FANATICISM OF TRADES UNIONISM; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we take steps to induce good, sober and industrious mechanics to come to our city, union or non-union, who will pledge themselves NOT TO JOIN THE UNIONS or trades assembly of this city, and that we pledge to such men a preference at all times; also that we invite such men to join our alliance.

(Signed) C. N. HASKELL.

GOMPERS, HASKELL & CO.

Workingmen send your campaign contributions to the national treasurer of the Democratic party, C. N. Haskell.—Sam'l Gompers.

Now Mr. Union Man Where Are You At!

THE PEOPLE SHALL RULE THIS COUNTRY

CAPITALIST CANDIDATE SAYS THEY DO NOW!

With Such Rubbish as This Have the Blind People Been Fed These Many Years. Their Eyes Open at Last!

By William Henry Ferber

When Mr. Sherman, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, was officially notified of his nomination several days ago, he said:

"The people shall rule; the people do rule." This was his answer to Mr. Bryan.

Surely, Mr. Sherman, you have told the truth, and there is no denying it.

But the people who shall rule and do rule, are two different peoples, as seen by Mr. Sherman, and by the layman from another perspective point.

Mr. Sherman does not mean the people belonging to the common herd. Mr. Sherman evidently means that select high-grade class, full-blooded herd, small in number, but large in power and influence. He doubtless means that eminently respectable class: the members of the great financial interests; the great captains of industry; the big aggregation of capitalists; the horde of politicians who dictate the policy of congress, the executive, and the courts; the great railway magnates and the heads of the trusts; those are the people from whom Mr. Sherman has always taken his orders, and it is only natural to suppose that he refers to this aggregation of ultra-respectables as "the people."

Mr. Sherman doubtless had the following in mind: John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, E. H. Harriman, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thos. C. Platt, the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the McCormicks and a few others, including J. J. Hill of Minnesota. I am almost certain that he did not have me in mind when he referred to the people. Neither did he have in mind the members of the Socialist party, as he doubtless argued that they do not rule.

I doubt whether he had Mr. Bryan in mind, or his following, though I will admit that he may have had some individual Democrat in mind when he referred to "the people."

Grover Cleveland once responded to a toast, "The People."

At that time I was an ardent admirer of Mr. Cleveland, and was glib enough to believe that he meant "us" taken collectively; but found out to my sorrow later, that

Mr. Cleveland did not have us in mind at all when he said, "the people." Yes, "the people do rule," that is true. But who are the people? Well, out in Colorado the Mine Owners' association and the Guggenheims are the people—the people who rule. In Nevada, ditto. In Idaho, ditto. Out in California it is the Southern Pacific bunch. In New York it is Wall street, Standard Oil, the gamblers and the interests. In nearly all other states, ditto.

Oklahoma is perhaps a little freer from corporate rule than some of the other states of the Union. Real Democracy has been started there, but it is still shackled by cunning, so Oklahoma is trying to rise, but it is not yet on its feet.

In Texas, in Kansas, and in Wisconsin the people would like to rule; but they do not rule; yet Sherman says, "they shall rule." Will the people believe Mr. Sherman and the Republican politicians and spellbinders, or will they answer Mr. Bryan's question affirmatively, that the people shall rule, and then find that in case Mr. Bryan is elected that the people which Mr. Bryan had in mind, and the people that the deluded voter had in mind were two different breeds?

Just remember, however, that the people whom Mr. Bryan and his Democratic spellbinders have in mind and those to whom Mr. Sherman refers are the same class of people. They are, however, divided in two sections, viz: those who are in, and those who are out and want to get in.

That, Mr. Workingman, is the only difference between the Bryan bunch and the Sherman bunch; and you should remember that it does not include either you or me.

CHARITY!

In an address given before a body of Chicago Socialists, Upton Sinclair gave the following neat illustration of charity:

The average charity, the charity of the rich, seems rather futile to me. The rich oppress the poor enormously; then they help them slightly. It is like the young lady angler.

"Why," said a man to this young lady, "do you always carry a bottle of limnetic with you on your fishing excursions?"

She sighed.

"I am so sorry," she said plaintively, "for the poor little fish. And so when I take one off the hook I always rub its cut mouth with some limnetic."

To Reach 'Em All

"Thou Fool!" is the title of a novel published this week. It ought to have a circulation of 7,623,486. That is the number of persons who voted for Roosevelt and prosperity.—N. Y. Call.

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Do Not Be Misled by dealers who say: "This shoe does not bear the stamp, but it is made under union conditions." This is false—no shoe is union made unless it bears the UNION STAMP.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
JOHN F. TORIN, President.
CHARLES L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer.
206 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.

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LABEL IS ON THE BOX**

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IT IS A GUARANTEE THAT
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**Demand
This Label
On All
Packages
of Beer,
Ale or
Porter**

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THE TOILS OF THE LAW

Sermon prelude by F. M. McHale, pastor of the Christian church, Richland Center, Wis., Sunday evening, Aug. 30, 1908.

A short time ago a man was tried in court and duly convicted of the crime of forgery. It developed on the trial that he had already served a term in the penitentiary for assault with intent to kill. He was brought into court for sentence, a poor, dejected, haggard man. The odor of the jail was upon him, and his sullen face showed only despair. This is, of course, nothing out of the way or unusual in a court of justice. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceedingly fine." There he stood in court with the merciless tentacles of the law around him, his life a shipwreck, and his future without hope. But these are every-day affairs in our gilded civilization. He looked around the court room, but not a friendly eye looked into his. There was not a face that could even show him a trait of sympathy. He has for the second time offended the laws of his land, and every one supposed him to be a hardened criminal, and was only getting what he deserved. "Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." The customary formalities were over, and he was told to stand up. He was asked if he had anything to say. His answer is the only remarkable thing in the case. Here is the substance of what he said:

"I was raised on a farm and went to a dance when a young man. There, for the first time, I tasted whisky. Several of us young fellows got in a fight. I stabbed a boy and was sent up for three years. They set me at work making shoes. My cell mate was a forger, and he showed me how to forge other men's handwriting. When my time was out I was set loose. I was a good shoemaker, and wanted to work at it. Every place I went they wanted to know where I learned my trade, and when they found out I had been to the pen, no one would give me a job. I was a fair forger, but I didn't want to work at it. The state made me learn shoemaking, but the people of the state wouldn't let me work at it outside of the penitentiary. The state put me in such company while a prisoner, that I was permitted to become a forger. So I went to work at that trade when refused employment in the other. Here I am the victim of conditions created by the state. This may not be any lawful reason, but it is true all the same." The judge sentenced him to the penitentiary at hard labor for five years, and said he was sorry the law did not permit him to make the sentence longer. Thus a shipwreck was pronounced upon a human life. THE STATE WAS TO BLAME. AND A WORSE BLAME MUST BE PRO- NOUNCED UPON AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM THAT PRE- VENTS A MAN FROM PER- FORMING HONEST LABOR WHEN HE IS WILLING TO DO IT.

Here was an inoffensive farm boy, under the excitement of the dance, thrilled with the music of the fiddle, induced to drink intoxicating liquors, under a traffic which is licensed by the state. In that condition, maddened by drink, he steals a comrade. Then the state with the strong arm of the law, appears its outraged feelings by sending him to prison, condemning him to infamy, imprisonment and degradation. He is torn from the fields and the woods, from the dewy fields, from home and kindred, from God's great out-doores. His name is blighted and blasted forever. He is placed behind bolts and bars, clad in stripes. He becomes a number and loses his identity as a man. What mental torture he has to endure, what humility! Ordered about like a dog, how he is degraded. Condemned to silence, he obeys rules like the wheels of a machine.

He toils at the bench and learns a trade. While he works an armed guard with a deadly gun stands over him. Any attempt at escape means death or punishment of some kind. But what about his companionships? He is surrounded by criminals. Hard-hearted guards watch his every move and stand ready to shoot him down like a wild beast should he attempt to escape. He has no interest in the work he is doing. Work is not even solaced by the dole of wages. All the products of his labor are appropriated root and branch by others. His labor is usually performed under the contract system, and most of it bestowed upon dishonest goods. Under a pretense that his imprisonment is a reformatory measure, he is put to work making shoes with pasteboard soles, the profits on which go to a contractor. His cell mate is a forger. The only spiritual comfort he receives is from the prison chaplain, who secured his appointment through a political pull, and who sought the place because it paid a better salary than the ordinary pastorate. No precautions are taken to shield him from the evils of his companionships. There are no evening entertainments, no seat by the fireside, no pleasant associations for the leisure of the evening hours. With nothing better to do he learns to be a forger. He has

perhaps no intention of ever working at it. But it is a diversion during the lonely hours of his long confinement. You who are ready to judge, just put yourself in his place.

But his term ends and he leaves the prison. He is a free man once more. A new world confronts him. The skies are bright. Freedom is a joy. Having offended society he has paid the penalty, and he must now begin a new life. He has no money and he must live, so he seeks employment at the trade he learned while in the prison. A window sign reads, "Shoemaker Wanted." Here is work, wages, and a chance to be a man once more. With hope in his heart he enters the place, and applies for the job. "Where have you been working?" His face reddens while he tells them he has just been released from the penitentiary. "Well, we don't want any jail-birds around here." The color goes out of his face as these cruel, cutting words strike into his heart like a dagger. From place to place he goes hunting work. The land is full of opportunity, but no one is ready to give a job to an ex-convict. "See yonder poor, dejected wight. So abject, mean and vile. Who begs a brother of the earth. To give leave to toil."

Hunger and want stare him in the face. The state has kept him at work and taken what he has produced for three years. Now he cannot find a man who will give him employment at the trade the state compelled him to learn. Hopelessly discouraged, he turns against organized society and decides on a life of crime. How easy it will be to forge a check, buy something to eat, get the change in cash and then leave the country. He tries it, and again the web of the law holds him in its folds, and he comes to grief. This is not an unusual case. Investigation will show that many of the second convictions are worked out in this manner. Now to return to this young man's question. "IS THE STATE TO BLAME?"

Most men will argue that the state is to blame for licensing the liquor traffic, by reason of which he committed his first crime, and for herding this comparatively innocent boy among the hardened criminals where he can learn vice and crime. While these reasons have a degree of plausibility, the real reason lies in the treatment of the man when his term of imprisonment has ended. The state was to blame for turning him out poor, friendless and alone upon a cold, competitive world. Here is opportunity, raw material and machinery, and some one who happens to be in possession can prevent him from working and producing wealth for his own maintenance. The state, by its power, should see to it that the privilege of work and the right to produce shall not be denied to any man. He should have been given a chance in the world of production. Of course, some men may not improve their chance, but the state is to blame for not giving him the chance. What right has one man to deny another the right to work. We call ourselves civilized, but of all the barbarisms of the world the treatment given to the unfortunate who have offended society is most savage, barbarous and cruel. No man who calls himself a citizen of this great land can afford to shut his eyes to these conditions. We must either save the criminals or be saved from them. Whoever goes to the penitentiary leaves hope behind. The world never forgives a man for being shut up in its cells and held by bolts and bars. The crime that he committed, that sent him there, may be forgotten, but the offense of being shut up in a penitentiary is an unrepentable sin. The only way to save the criminal after his release is to forget and forgive and let society give the man a chance. Social salvation is the cure. May we all learn the gentle spirit of the Teacher who said to the fallen woman: "Neither do I condemn thee. Go thy way and sin no more."

JUSTICE.

A ruling class always considers that what serves its economic and political interests is "just," and that what does not serve them is "unjust." The justice which it knows is realized when its class interests are satisfied. The interests of the capitalists are thus the guides of capitalistic justice, as the interests of the aristocracy were those of feudal justice. Thus, through unconscious irony, justice is pictured blindfolded, that she may not see the mean and sordid interests which she protects with her shield.

Justice, who, as the philosophers say, has done marvelously in the past, who now feigns in capitalistic society, and who leads men toward a future of peace and happiness, is also a fertile mother of social iniquities.

It is justice who gave the slaveholder the right to possess man like a chattel; it is she again who gives the capitalist the right to exploit the children, women and men of the wage-working class worse than beasts of burden.

It is justice who permitted the slaveholders to chastise the slave who hardened his heart when he lacerated him with blows. It is she, again, who authorizes the capitalist to grasp the surplus value

Social-Democratic National Platform

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, again declares itself as the party of the working class, and appeals for the support of all workers of the United States and of all citizens who sympathize with the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much-boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills and mines are closed. Millions of men, ready, willing and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menacing development. They have acquired the power to dictate the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the price of our bread, meat and sugar, of our coal, oil and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessities of life.

The present desperate condition of the workers has been made the opportunity for a renewed onslaught on organized labor. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision depriving the workers of rights which they had won by generations of struggle.

The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, although defeated by the solidarity of organized labor and the Socialist movement, revealed the existence of a far-reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy by the ruling class against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners the conspirators violated the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated by the profit-seeking class as is the United States.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as have the other branches of government. The laws for which the labor organizations have continually petitioned have failed to pass. Laws ostensibly enacted for the benefit of labor have been distorted against labor.

The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant party. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit, in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reforms or other legislative measures proposed by capitalist reformers can avail against these fatal results of utter anarchy in production.

The present competition leads inevitably to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation, will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development. While our courts, legislatures and executive offices remain in the

created by the wage-worker, and who puts his conscience at rest when he rewards with starvation wages the labor which enriches him.

"I stand on my right," said the slaveholder, when he lashed the slave; "I stand on my rights," says the capitalist, when he takes from the wage-worker the fruit of his labor.

The feudal lords knew no other method of rounding out their fields and filling their purses than by forcible robbery of travelers and merchants, and these means were so unjust in the eyes of the rising trade class that it resolved to destroy the older organization. Modern justice approves only the economic theft which, without clamorous violence, the capitalists daily commit on the wage-workers.

Economic theft is so perfectly suited to the temperament and character of modern justice that she changes herself into a watchdog over capitalist wealth because it is an accumulation of thefts as legal as they are "just."—Paul Lafargue.

GOLD.

Gold comes in many and diverse forms, from the humble toothpick to the large calf, which, by the way, always draws a crowd.

Gold exists, in some form, in everything we use, except in gold mines. It is used to crown teeth and heads with.

Gold is very necessary in emergencies. We use it in panics, and when leaving our self-respect behind us in parlor cars.

It is generally thought that gold is always passive, not active. But this is not so. It moves the crops, elects the president, every four years, performs international marriages, and even enters the ministry.

Gold is obtained in many ways—through battle, sudden death, pneumonia and bronchitis. It makes the best substitute for character known, most people preferring it to the original article.

Gold, like every other substance, has a standard. It is, however, the only standard by which everything else is measured. By everything we mean such substances as faith, hope and charity.

Gold is used for babies' rattles, for children's lockets, for graduation pins, for wedding rings, for crosses, for anniversary gifts, and for coffin handles.—From Success Magazine.

True for You, Cohen! Socialist politics are labor politics. Every economic demand of the worker becomes a political demand, and every political demand is the work of an integral part of the Socialist philosophy and movement.—Jos. E. Cohen.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and harmony, aimed at a new and higher life.—William Morris.

hands of the ruling classes and their agents, the government will be used in the interests of these classes as against the toilers.

Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic and the so-called "independence" parties, and all parties other than the Socialist party, are financed, directed and controlled by the representatives of different groups of the ruling class.

In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty. The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally subservient to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power. The old chattel slave owning aristocracy of the south, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of the slums, as the Republican party is allied with the predatory criminals of the palace, in maintaining the interest of the possessing class.

The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy expression of widespread popular discontent. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civilization and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous mid-19th century reform movements of the past have perished.

PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

General Demands.

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.
2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, of all land.
3. The collective ownership of all

THE PALE WORKER.

Lo! yonder I see the pale worker,
Stitch, stitch, without pause,
without stay,
Since first I remember him, stitching,
And paler and weaker each day.

The slow months roll on in their courses,
The years are as days that have been,
And still the pale worker bent double,
Fights hard with the cruel machine.

I stand and I gaze on his features,
On his face with the sweat and the soil,
Ah, it is not the strength of the body,
'Tis the spirit that spurs him to toil.

But from dawn till the sunset and darkness,
The tear-drops fall heavy and slow,
Till the seams of the cloth he is stitching
Are wet with the vintage of woe.

I pray you, how long must he drive it,
This wheel that is red for a sign?
Can you reckon the years of his bondage,
And the end—that grim secret—divine?

Schlitz

THE BEER THAT
MADE MILWAUKEE
FAMOUS

Look for This Label

ON YOUR
NEWSPAPER

We wish to inform the readers of this paper, and the public in general, that THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL CO. HAS VIOLATED AND ABROGATED ITS AGREEMENT with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, by EMPLOYING NON-UNION MEN in its pressroom. Consequently, the Allied Printing Trades Council UNION LABEL HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN from said newspaper, as well as the union men working in its pressroom.

(Signed) Milwaukee Web Pressmen's Union, No. 23

TAKE ME--NOT THE INNOCENT!

"For I Will Never Cease to Brand You as Lying Thieves and Rogues!"--Says Count Leo Tolstoi.

Note.--For printing this latest challenge from Tolstoi the St. Petersburg newspaper, Slovo, has just been fined \$1,000 by the Czar's government.--H.

"The authorities have again been active, and in Novgorod have seized, and men calling themselves judges have committed to prison for a year (thereby ensuring the ruin of his family), Vladimir Molotchnikoff, a man of small means, respected by all who know him. And all this for having my writings in his possession, and giving them to those who wished read them! Again and again this astonishing thing occurs, people are tormented and ruined for distributing my books, while I, the chief cause not only of the distribution, but even of the existence of these books, am left in peace.

"It would seem quite obvious that seizing people and putting them in prison for distributing my books cannot lessen the public interest in my books, if such interest exists, for I have in my possession a large number of copies published in Russia and abroad, and I, their author and chief distributor (as I announced twelve years ago), will not cease writing and distributing them as long as I live. The number of people who consider distributing my books to be a good work is also increasing more and more, the more they are persecuted for doing it. Therefore, it would seem evident that the only reasonable way of putting an end to what does not please certain people in my activity is to put an end to me. But to leave me in tranquility while tormenting the distributors is not only revoltingly unjust, but is also amazingly stupid.

"If it be true, as I have been told, that a certain minister had devised the plan of tormenting my friends in order to stop my activity, this plan will not at all attain its aim. It will not attain it because,

however painful my friends' suffering may be to me, I cannot, as long as I live, stop my activity; for in it I do not seek external aim, but fulfill what I cannot but fulfill--the demand of the will of God, as I understand it and cannot help understanding it.

"So that the only thing that those who do not like my books can do that will not be revoltingly unjust and extremely stupid is to shut up, execute, and torment, not those people, of whom there are many and of whom more and more will be found, but me alone, who am the cause of the whole affair."

[Tolstoi next relates that he asked two advocates of his acquaintance to undertake Molotchnikoff's defense, but that the latter, not wishing to try an appeal to a higher court--an act which he regarded as recognizing a right to the use of violence--declined to make an appeal. The books which he was charged with having in August, 1907, for the purpose of distribution, kept in his lodging in the town of Novgorod are the following pamphlets by Tolstoi: (1) Sixty-two copies of a pamphlet entitled "How the Working People Can Free Themselves." (2) Twenty-eight copies of a pamphlet entitled "Christianity and Military Service." (3) Fifteen copies of the pamphlet "Thou Shalt Not Kill." (4) Ten copies of the pamphlet containing (a) "The Beginning of the End," (b) "Letter to the Swedes," (c) "Carthago delenda est," and (d) "The Letters of the Peasant Olshovich." (5) Six copies of the pamphlet "Bethink Yourselves." (6) Six copies of the pamphlet entitled "A Letter to the Liberals." (7) Ten copies of the pamphlet entitled "Nicholas Palkin." At the sitting of the court the accused Molotchnikoff explained that as a follower of the theories expressed by Tolstoi all the editions of L. N. Tolstoi's works found in his possession were bought by him at a shop. The contents of all the publications were known to him, and they were bought in considerable quantities for distribution. The court decreed that the accused should be imprisoned in a fortress for one year.]

"We can hardly believe one's

eyes when reading this sentence; it seems like an invented and cruel parody. But no! It is one of those important decisions drawn up, for large pay, by important personages called senators, judges, public prosecutors, etc.; drawn up and placed in the archives to be kept in remembrance for the eternal shame of the men who draw them up and of the whole society in which such things are possible.

Why, if the men who wrote that sentence wished to stop the circulation of what they consider injurious books, one would think it would quite suffice to say that the books found in Molotchnikoff's possession were harmful, as being directed against the existing order of society, and that they must therefore be forbidden, and their authors and distributors punished. But that was not enough for them. They evidently wished to avail themselves of the opportunity to mock at all that has always been and still is considered holy by the majority of mankind.

An illiterate peasant may get drunk, roll in the mud, use bad language, fight, break a comrade's jaw, beat his wife, and steal a horse, but I cannot imagine a peasant in the whole of Russia who either when sober or even when drunk would venture to say that a man ought to be punished for circulating a book which says that working people can only arrange their life well when they live a "Godly" life, that is, live in accord with the gospel commandments--to kill no one, not to quarrel, not to live loosely, not to swear oaths, and that to live "Godly" means to fear and obey God more than one fears the police officers, the governor, or the czar; and that when police officer, governor or czar commands anything that God forbids, one must obey not police officer, governor or czar, but God; and that killing is forbidden by God.

And yet it stands written down, sealed and signed by a senator, that the man who spreads such thoughts must be punished; and this is headed by an announcement that all this is done in Russia in 1908, by his imperial majesty's ukase.

Yes, nothing could show reasoning people not merely the lack of principle, the cruelty, and the immorality of the existing order of government, but its terrible stupidity also, more convincingly and clearly than this remarkable sentence. Those who try to defend the existing governmental order do not even try to pretend that they believe in anything, or that they so much as wish to appear good, or that they consider sound sense obligatory on man. No; these people, standing at the top of the social ladder, do not consider that for them any of these things are obligatory--not even that any semblance of them is desirable. If their predecessors used to consider it necessary to dissimulate, the present men already think this quite superfluous. They know that the order they uphold, and which is necessary for the comfort of their lives and the receipt of their salaries, is upheld by fraud and force, have nothing to do with either religion, morality, or sound sense, and that everybody knows this very well, and that it is therefore quite unnecessary to dissimulate. On occasion (as is done in this verdict) when in a merry mood, one may even ridicule all those things we no longer need, such as goodness, morality and reason.

Yes, not one of my writings that are being prosecuted by these means ever so clearly and convincingly showed all the cruelty, depravity and harmfulness to the soul of man of this coercive state order in which we live, and the terrible, moral depravity to which those participating in this order have fallen (fallen the more the

higher they stood on the social ladder)--not one of my works has shown all this so clearly and so absolutely convincingly as it is shown by this wonderful verdict. And, therefore, believing that for thinking men this verdict has great eye-opening importance, I consider it necessary to give it publicity.

A SILENT TRAGEDY.

The National Bureau of Labor is now making an extended investigation into the conditions of women and children in our American industries. Light is certainly needed on this grave matter. A nation that will not care for its working women and children should have its name blotted from the book of life.

Most pitiful and silent tragedy of the working child--the child who is, in this era of machinery, whirled in for the first time to slave by the side of grown-up men. The sacrifice of children in some sudden catastrophe arouses the instant compassion, the swift defense of the nation. With quick accord the people demand that no more forever shall there be a Slocum, or a Beverton, or a Collinwood disaster. But if we could all realize the long misery, the distressful torture, the sure destruction of the host of little ones drawn into child labor, little ones dying sometimes as surely, though seldom so spectacularly, the children of the world-watched tragedies--if we could realize it all, how long think you, friends, would this crime of civilization stand against opinion? Child labor has come in so gradually, it is carried on so quietly, it is defeated so skillfully by those interested in grinding children into dividends, that few parents of America realize that even the deficient census of eight years ago gives a total of nearly two million children under fourteen at work in wage-earning labor.--Edwin Markham in *Success Magazine*.

CAPITALIST METHODS.

Let me cite a few of the capitalistic methods of making profits. In 1904, when the cotton crop of the south was bigger than the manipulators thought it should be they decided it would be a good thing to burn some of it! And they did. When children in New York were in rags, when thousands of the women of the tenements didn't have a calico dress worthy of the name, these capitalist barbarians wantonly destroyed hundreds of bales of cotton! And for what? Simply to increase the price of cotton. So you can see that under the present gloomy system cotton is not produced for use; it is produced to make profit, and for no other reason.

I was in the dining room of one of the leading hotels of Chicago about fifteen years ago. I think it was the Grand Pacific, Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, head of the flour trust, was at the same table. Other guests were Frank S. Arnette, a newspaper man, and a St. Paul man who was a business associate of Pillsbury. Mr. Pillsbury discussed his business methods in a most business-like manner. There was no talk in those days about prosecuting the trust builders. He informed us that the year previous to the date of this conversation, with an output of so many thousand barrels of flour, the profits had been a certain figure, but that the year following, with a restricted output, the profits had been more, because they had been able to boost the price. And that being true, he coolly informed us, it was the purpose of him and his associates to restrict the output still further the following or third year, so as to be able to put the price on flour up still higher, and thereby insure larger profits than at any previous time. So you see, comrades, the "leading citizens" and our glorious "captains of industry" are not in the flour business to produce flour to eat. They are in the business to make flour sell at the greatest profit that the people can afford to pay. You can appreciate the benefits of our boasted profit system there, can't you? The flour trust decides the capacity of our stomachs. It decides that we shall have just so much and no more, and that we shall pay a big price for it. It says to the farmer: "We don't need so much of your wheat this year, as we have decided that the people must not eat so much. Therefore we shall not pay you so much for your wheat, as overproduction has reduced the price." Reduced the price of wheat, but not the price of flour. I don't think it will be necessary for me to give you a diagram of that illustration. But that is the way it is--along the whole line of privately owned industries. Capitalists produce stuff to sell for profit and for no other reason. That's business.--Henry T. Jones.

The Farmer Is Plucked, Too!

The railroads and other means of distribution being privately owned by the capitalist class, they control the farmers' access to the world-market and are able to grade down the price paid for his product to that which is granted also to his brother wage-slave in the mine and in the factory--the average cost of his subsistence. The farmer--that is the average farmer--is a wage-slave at second hand, and works indirectly for wages which are paid him in the price of his product. All that he owes, when he has his farm clear of debt, is simply the guarantee of a permanent job at living wages.--The Wage Slave.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Prof. Ferri, is a wonderful book. You cheat yourself by not reading it. This office. Cloth, \$1.

BETTER TO LEAD THAN LAG BEHIND!

SOCIALISM'S ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION.

Cheap Argument of Lieutenant Governor of Illinois Refuted. A Lesson for the Rear Guard to Learn.

In a Chattanooga address Lieut. Gov. Sherman of Illinois intimates that the Socialists are dreamers and visionaries, and says, "If there is anything as bad as being a hundred years behind the times, it is being a hundred years ahead of the times; the fellow, a hundred years behind the times will never catch up with the procession, and the fellow a hundred years ahead of the times--well, the procession will never catch up to him." (Laughter, humorous, but shallow.)

That is what decay says to growth, that is what the fellow with claws says to the fellow with toe nails; that is what the gibbering, long-tailed hairy fellow in the jungle yelps at the high-browed fellow on the hill; that is the tamt which the fellow way down in the scale of evolution hurls to the man high up above the missing link; "dreamer, visionary, the procession will never catch up to you."

So capitalistic republicanism points to the constitution, to institution, to legal procedure and judicial precedents, to the courts which "can do no wrong," and says: "We are not dreamers, we do things, practical things," and, satisfied to remain in the jungle of the present system, winds its tail around some branch of constitutional limitations and ossifies until popular opinion prods it into action.

Mr. Sherman warned his hearers to beware of ignoring "legal precedents" and "constitutional decisions." The truth is that the constitution is interpreted or ignored, according to the wishes of the dominant party or class.

Here is an example. In 1862 congress authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 non-interest bearing notes, the same to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, "except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." Of this exception Corwin Phelps' "Ideal Republic," says: "The effect of this exception clause was to discredit the very money which congress was forcing the people to take. It was the workers, the soldiers and farmers who were injured by this action; they had to give their services and product for this discredited money, but the bond-holders who had bought bonds with these same greenbacks must be paid their interest in gold, which being made superior, advanced in price, as compared with the greenback currency. It is clear that a special privilege was granted to the bond-holders, and by industriously farming this privilege during the years of the nation's peril, they were enabled to lay aside sufficient to establish themselves in various industries, as a monopolistic and plutocratic class, ever ready to come to the assistance of the nation, when by so doing they can realize a handsome profit," as Morgan did for 10 per cent in the last panic.

Capitalistic patriotism! Well in "Hepburn vs. Griswold, 8 Wall, 603, these acts were held unconstitutional in part, but this decision being contrary to the wishes of the dominant party, they proceeded to change it. A vacancy having occurred in the court, and another judge being appointed, President Grant was given to understand that the "bondholders' roost" (the senate) would only confirm the two new judges if they were in favor of the paper money issues. The judges were appointed, and the decision was changed, but the reason for the finding was not stated by the judge who delivered the majority opinion. It would seem from this that the remedy for such decisions is political and not judicial; let laboring men remember this, when laws in favor of labor are decided

Wm. Jennings Bryan, the Democratic trust buster, has become "respectable" since the radical Bryan campaign of 1906 that even the old capitalist press sewer in New York, known as New York World, embraces him most heartily. And Tammany hall, the rottenest of the rotten political capitalist party machines on American soil, endear Mr. Bryan with their kisses and smile with their embraces and with their corruption funds.--Ex.

Would Never be Heard!

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," is not a song for the man who has no home of his own, and it sung only by the home owners and their children it would never be heard.--St. Louis Labor.

THE JUNGLE

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

The book that made the whole civilized world sit up and take notice. It showed the people under what wretched conditions the wage-earners work, and how filthy meat products are put up. This is the story that ousted Pres. Roosevelt and sent a commission to "Pacific Northwest," Chicago, and the commission found conditions worse than stated to be by Roosevelt's officials.

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"Some construe the buying of bonds as the spending of money. Such is not the case. It is not spending, but investing, your money. We hope we have now made this matter clear to all.

Instead of investing money in real estate mortgages or carrying a savings bank account, use these same funds, not to assist some private individual, firm or corporation, but to furnish the means for an efficient Socialist press. Use your money, whether the amount is small or large, to build up and maintain for the Socialist movement the best possible 'weekly' to aggressively voice your demands upon any and all occasions.

Of course, such decisions would be subversive and anarchical if against the wishes of the plutocrats and in favor of the poor and the laborer. Law is evolutionary, and the attitude of society and its interpretation of our fundamental document toward corporations, the creatures of society, changes with the awakening of the "public conscience" of the people, whom men like Mr. Sherman designate as "the mob," but in spite of the charge that Socialists do not wish to follow judicial and legal procedure in the attainments of their ends, it is demonstrable that their ideals are in perfect accord with social evolution and legal reasoning.

Lord Coleridge, in an article published some years ago, recommended a revision of the laws relating to property and contract, in order to facilitate the inevitable transition from feudalism to democracy, and laid down the rule that laws in regard to property should be made for the benefit of all, and not for a class. The same logic and legal reasoning with which Blackstone demolished Justinian's reasoning in favor of human slavery applies to wage-slavery today, for when a few men own the jobs by which men live, they, in effect, own the bodies and the lives of men who must work in order to live. It required some years for the world to catch up with the theories of Blackstone, and abolish chattel slavery; he did not live until "the procession caught up to him," neither did Karl Marx live to see industrial slavery eliminated; but the procession of Socialists of every country in the world is marching to its accomplishment, and Mr. Sherman's party, dominated by the masters and millionaires, is a hundred years behind the times and will never catch up to it.

Bennett Larson, Sister Bay, Wis.

Birds of a Feather! Wm. Jennings Bryan, the Democratic trust buster, has become "respectable" since the radical Bryan campaign of 1906 that even the old capitalist press sewer in New York, known as New York World, embraces him most heartily. And Tammany hall, the rottenest of the rotten political capitalist party machines on American soil, endear Mr. Bryan with their kisses and smile with their embraces and with their corruption funds.--Ex.

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ANCIENT SOCIETY

Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization. By LEWIS H. MORGAN, LL. D. 370 pages--price \$1.50, postpaid.

There had been previous studies of the life of man before the days of written history, but Morgan's work revolutionized this science as completely as Darwin's work revolutionized biology or Marx's "Capital" revolutionized economics.

Although it is a work of wonderful scholarship, it is more than this. It is a revolutionary book, which proves that wealth and poverty are not eternally inevitable, but a passing incident in the history of the human race.

The underlying principle of this work is the law of historical materialism, namely, that always and everywhere the way people have supplied themselves with food and the other necessities of life has determined their way of thinking and their social organization.

Recognizing this principle, Morgan divided the various stages of human development, according to the development reached in industrial arts, into savagery, barbarism and civilization.

The volume is divided into four parts, as follows:

Part I--Growth of Intelligence. Through Invention and Discovery.

Part II--Growth of the Idea of Government.

Part III--Growth of the Idea of the Family.

Part IV--Growth of the Idea of Property.

"Ancient Society" was published thirty years ago. A generation of scientists have fought over it and the author's position has been sustained at every essential point. But this book has not yet been read by the class to whom it means the most, the class of those who live by their work.

The price has always been \$4 a copy, a price which wage-laborers could afford to pay. Consequently the book, while famous among European scholars, has been unknown among American workingmen.

The copyright has now expired, and we are able to place it on the market at a price within reach of the working class.

It is a great tribute to the work of Lewis H. Morgan that for the second time within a year his "Ancient Society" has been reprinted. The original copyright was taken out in 1877 by Holt, and now, in addition to the Holt reprint, we have a satisfactory reprint by Charles E. Kerr & Co. of this city. Morgan was one of the great authorities on the American Indian, and by his study of systems of crisscrossing the world over he gave himself a permanent place among the ranks of the great investigators in anthropology.

The "Ancient Society" shed much new light on tribal organization and is a work of permanent value.--Chicago Record-Herald.

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C. A. SERCOM MFG. CO. 119 HEND STREET

Good beer might almost be considered a family relic, so universally is it become recognized in diet.

Wisconsin State Organization Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

Comrade Thompson has returned and takes charge this week of the state organization work. The state board has arranged for him to have general supervision of the campaign meetings over the state.

RHINELANDER.—Comrade E. T. Melms delivered the Labor Day address for the workmen in Rhineland, and the comrades say that the effect has been splendid. All you can hear is Socialism. It has taken a deep hold on the city, as is shown by the fact that two years ago there were only thirty votes cast in the county, while at the primary the other day were seventy-nine votes cast in the city alone. There is a surprise in store for the old parties when the returns come in next fall. Arrangements are being made for Comrade

Notice of General Election

STATE OF WISCONSIN. 1900.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1900.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a general election to be held in the several Towns, Wards, Villages and Election Districts of the State of Wisconsin on the first Tuesday of November, A.D. 1900, being the third day of said month, the following officers are to be elected:

Thirteen Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Governor, in place of James O. Davidson, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1901.
A Lieutenant Governor, in place of W. H. Connor, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1901.
A Secretary of State, in place of James A. Fernald, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1901.
A State Treasurer, in place of Andrew H. Dahl, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1901.
An Attorney General, in place of Frank L. Gilbert, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1901.
A Commissioner of Insurance, in place of George E. Beadle, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1901.

A Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Representative in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the First, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: Village of East Milwaukee, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A State Senator for the Fourth Senate District, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A State Senator for the Sixth Senate District, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Third Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Fourth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Fifth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Sixth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Seventh Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Eighth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Ninth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Tenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Eleventh Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Twelfth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Thirteenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Fourteenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Sixteenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Eighteenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Nineteenth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the First, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

A Member of Assembly for the Twentieth Assembly District of Milwaukee County, consisting of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Twentieth Wards of the City of Milwaukee, together with the following subdivisions of Milwaukee County: City of Wauwatosa, City of South Milwaukee, City of West Allis, City of Cudahy, Village of West Milwaukee, Town of Lake, Town of Oak Creek, Town of Franklin, Town of Greendale and Town of Wauwatosa.

Also all County Officers required by law to be elected at such election.

In accordance with Section 11 of Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and Chapters 938 and 661 of the Laws of 1897, the following Joint Resolutions were adopted by the Legislature at its session of Wisconsin at the regular session of 1897, are made a part of the foregoing notice:

(No. 46. A.) Joint Resolution No. 12.
(No. 22. S.) Joint Resolution No. 18.
(No. 47. A.) Joint Resolution No. 25.
(No. 19. S.) Joint Resolution No. 28.

Given under my hand and official seal, at the Capitol in the City of Madison, this 25th day of August, A.D. 1900.

(SEAL) SECRETARY OF STATE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.
Office of the County Clerk, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.
To the Town, Village and City Clerks and Inspectors of Election in the several Towns, Villages and Election Districts in the County of Milwaukee.

TAKE NOTICE that an election will be held in the several Towns, Villages, Wards and Election Districts in the County of Milwaukee on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of August, the 24th day of August, A.D. 1900, pursuant to and for the purpose set forth in the above notice received from the Secretary of State, at which election, in addition to the Officers particularly specified in said notice, there will also be elected the following County Officers, in place of Frank O. Phelps:

County Treasurer, in place of Julius J. Gort.
County Clerk, in place of Wm. R. Knell.
County Auditor, in place of Henry J. Brengman.
County Clerk of the Circuit Court, in place of Fred W. Cor.
County Attorney, in place of Francis E. McGee.
A Register of Deeds, in place of Chas. C. McGee.
A County Surveyor, in place of Hans E. Rasmussen.

The term of office of the above named County Officers will expire on the first Monday of January, A.D. 1901. The said election will be conducted by the County Clerk and returns made pursuant to law.

F. O. PHELPS, County Clerk.

Dated this 25th day of August, A.D. 1900.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN FOR READERS!

HT

The HERALD has proven its worth and power as a Socialist newspaper, both for party organization and propaganda purposes. The influence of the HERALD is felt throughout the country, and also furnishes thousands of comrades in foreign lands with a correct view of American Socialism. Milwaukee city—the home of the HERALD—now counts every third voter in the Socialist column, and the whole state of Wisconsin is fast lining up for the final battle against capitalism. The HERALD has taken the lead in this successful campaigning, and has met with the hearty approval of the comrades the country over. We could fill columns with the letters of commendation received from party workers.

THE HERALD IS A SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER SUCCESS.

The HERALD does not now ask for donations—it is doing a grand work for Socialism and at the same time making its own way with the gratifying co-operation of its large number of husters. The HERALD is owned by Socialists, and the management wish to express their gratitude to the comradeship for the enthusiastic support given the paper, and congratulate one and all for the success attained. To you, Comrades, is due the credit for this achievement, and to the comrades of the editorial and business departments.

THE PRINTING PRESS IS THE GREATEST WEAPON WITH WHICH TO FIGHT CAPITALISM.

The master class has had a monopoly of this weapon, and they have used it unsparingly, cruelly and without conscience. They have maliciously lied about every event and principle involved in the class struggle. They have deceived the people, lied about Socialism and Socialists, garbled labor news, persistently misrepresented the unions and opposed every effort of the working class must own the printing press power in order to meet this attack of capitalism and defend our class. Where we already have a printing plant it must be used to its utmost limit. The widest circulation must be given our papers and literature. The HERALD sees this need and strives to fulfill it. The HERALD should go into the hands of every working man and woman. The time is ripe for a great forward movement.

THE HERALD PRESSES
PRINT 24,000 PAPERS PER HOUR.

A GREAT PREMIUM OFFER!

Comrades, let us all get together in a supreme effort to work those presses to the limit. If everybody will help a little—a few moments' time daily—it can be done. The 5,000 club—partly officers, partly members and union men—all together LIFT and the work is done. The HERALD management realizes that the time is ripe and the need tremendous, and therefore enters upon a great campaign for new subscribers. We want the HERALD to be doing for the whole state of Wisconsin and the entire nation what it has done for Milwaukee. Here are Socialist aldermen, supervisors and legislators at work for Socialism.

A GREAT PREMIUM OFFER.

With this end in view we offer a big premium list for a campaign for new subscribers. We will give \$400 worth of premiums to the comrades getting the largest lists during the next two months, beginning Sept. 12. Watch for the detailed offer next issue. Meanwhile begin work at once. Blanks furnished on application, but they count however they come in.

COMRADES, MAKE THAT BIG PRESS WORK FULL TIME. YOU CAN DO NOTHING THAT WILL HELP BRING SOCIALISM FASTER THAN THIS.

Southern Wisconsin District Paragraphs

NOTE—Add all matters in reference to this department to the organizer, W. A. JACOBS, Racine, Wis.

THROUGH WISCONSIN PINES.

Our first work in the northern county has proved to be very interesting from general standpoints. On Monday we took a sort of a rest and visited the Minnesota State Fair, and listened to the great Wm. J. Bryan in the evening. During the hour and a half which he consumed he made many charges against the Republican party, one of them in particular being the extravagance of a business man's standpoint, and because of that extravagance, he argued that the Republican party should no longer be given the control of the government. He referred to the mule which the fair association had presented to him, and compared the same with the G. O. P. elephant. The mule, he said, can be found in all parts of the world, doing the work for the common people, while the elephant, like the Republican party, consumed more than it produced. (Applause by the man with the patch on his pants, and unable to buy even a club-footed mule.) He wanted the people to get back to fundamental principles, meaning, no doubt, to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, who lived before modern machinery was invented and installed. Mr. Bryan seems very much interested in turning back, as may be observed in his stand taken on the subject of public ownership of railroads. This turning back seems to have caught

Day exercises, and also 400 copies of "My Objections to Socialism." The Oshkosh local promises to double its membership within the next month.

LADYSMITH.—Comrade Griffith writes: "Glad that you have sent us the 500 copies of the state platform. It's just the stuff I want. I shall start distributing them tomorrow morning."

BRANTWOOD.—The local comrades have contracted for space in their local newspaper, The Calumet, and will print the national Socialist platform. The Calumet has the largest circulation of any paper in the county. They also publish the Fidelity Tribune. In this way the complete program of Socialism will appear in both papers for at least a month, and probably until election, reaching 90 per cent of all the voters in the county. Next Friday several hundred voters will be reading our platform in their favorite newspapers—persons who have never read a Socialist paper, book or leaflet, and would not attend any of our meetings.

Here is a suggestion for other locals in the state. We would only add that where locals secure space in this way they should use on state program and platform, which will be of even greater interest to the voters in this state. And if the national platform is used, the name of the party should be changed to "Social-Democratic" so as to prevent confusion of the voters.

The Brantwood comrades are planning to make a thorough canvass of the entire county with special literature and speech making. This is the kind of work that will produce results and put the cause of Socialism into the foreground.

FOND DU LAC.—Comrade Charles Sandburg spoke here before a large and enthusiastic audience on the evening of August 15. The comrades here are making preparations for a vigorous campaign.

CHILTON.—The largest crowd that ever attended a Social-Democratic meeting greeted Comrade Sandburg here on the 20th of August. The old-party politicians are rubbing their eyes and wondering what's going to happen.

PLYMOUTH.—On August 22 Comrade Sandburg spoke here before a large and appreciative audience. The local comrades sent \$18 to the national office for the Red Special.

ALGOMA.—Comrade Sandburg writes that there are enough sympathizers in this neighborhood to form a local, and there will be something doing here soon.

GENERAL.—Letters received from all parts of the state indicate that the spirit of Social-Democracy is making rapid headway among the farmers and workers generally. The prospects for a largely increased vote in the fall are growing brighter every day.

Hand your neighbor a copy of this paper. Get him started.

LAWYER
DANIEL W. HOAN
602-606 Wells Bldg.—Phone Main 2165

Southern Wisconsin District Paragraphs

NOTE—Add all matters in reference to this department to the organizer, W. A. JACOBS, Racine, Wis.

THROUGH WISCONSIN PINES.

Our first work in the northern county has proved to be very interesting from general standpoints. On Monday we took a sort of a rest and visited the Minnesota State Fair, and listened to the great Wm. J. Bryan in the evening. During the hour and a half which he consumed he made many charges against the Republican party, one of them in particular being the extravagance of a business man's standpoint, and because of that extravagance, he argued that the Republican party should no longer be given the control of the government. He referred to the mule which the fair association had presented to him, and compared the same with the G. O. P. elephant. The mule, he said, can be found in all parts of the world, doing the work for the common people, while the elephant, like the Republican party, consumed more than it produced. (Applause by the man with the patch on his pants, and unable to buy even a club-footed mule.) He wanted the people to get back to fundamental principles, meaning, no doubt, to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, who lived before modern machinery was invented and installed. Mr. Bryan seems very much interested in turning back, as may be observed in his stand taken on the subject of public ownership of railroads. This turning back seems to have caught

the whole Democratic party, until it has become a habit. With them it is "turn back, turn back," and so strongly has this idea developed that they even turned the hands of the clock back at the Denver convention, so that Mr. Bryan would not be nominated on Friday.

On Tuesday evening, we had an excellent street meeting in Minneapolis, and we trust that the expressions of approval were sincere, for we gave them a touch of the Wisconsin idea of Socialism, which, if it takes effect in Minnesota, will be of general good. At the close of the meeting the I. W. W. bunch, some of them intoxicated, undertook to put us out of business by asking the usual threadbare questions, a la "the general social strike." Were we equal to the occasion? Ask Comrade Nash. It was the first time in two years that we had been bothered with that bunch, and the novelty of the situation can be appreciated best by those who have gone the experience. Comrade Nash said he had not enjoyed anything so much in a long while.

The next visit was at Spring Valley, where some iron mines and furnaces are located. Everything is quiet there now. Capitalist misrule has affected this place so that the workmen have had to go to the harvest fields of the northwest in order to keep from starving to death. The small business man is now wondering where he is going to "get off at," and is looking for a better location. Comrade Carl D. Thompson spoke at this place last year and was introduced to his audience by the only preacher in town. This act of the preacher caused him to lose his job, as the church officers with capitalistic minds could not endorse any liberal ideas which might be held by their preacher. This act caused the preacher to leave the pulpit and go into the fire insurance business. So while he can no longer insure people's souls against fire in the next world, he can yet insure their property against fire in this world. It seems hard for him to get out of the insurance business, and since he seems to like it we do not blame him for it, but rather admire him for his persistence.

The next stop was at Hudson. Here we met a few comrades who seem to have a good idea of Socialism, but for some reason they have not been successful at keeping an organization alive, owing partly, we believe, to the lack of steady employment and the general insecurity which is the lot of working people who are situated as these comrades are. Hudson, however, has the material for a good organization, and it is only a matter of time until the local will be revived.

At Wheeler we met with a nice lot of comrades, some of whom are recent converts. Comrade Harvey Dee Brown had preceded me and left a good impression. Nearly all of the active workers in this part of the state are small farmers who feel

Shoes That Wear

Lamers Bros.

SHOES

334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Shoe Stores Close on Sundays

ACORN RANGES



You don't buy a stove every year. Pays to be sure you're right when you do buy. Some people make a mistake by buying a poor stove, but more people make a mistake trying to get along with an old stove; they waste fuel enough to pay for an ACORN. See the new styles. Very convenient, and there are lots of things you can do on an Acorn that can't be done on your old stove. Prices from \$30.00 upward. Cash or Monthly Payments. Come in and see them—glad to see you any time.

Kitchen Furnishings and Cutlery
Tools, Paints, Builders' Hardware

REINHOLD BROS

Lisbon Av. 311 Twenty-third St.

YOUR CHOICE OF

50 Sewing Machines

RANGING IN PRICE FROM

\$5.00 Up to \$40.00

Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Davis, Domestic, White, Summit, Sterling, New Home, Household, Standard, Goodrich, New Model

Needles and Repairs for All Kinds of Machines

E. H. HEISMANN

449 NATIONAL AVENUE

Guns and Ammunition

Hunting Season Opens Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Fishing Tackle

Lawn Mowers, Gasoline Hoists, Screen Doors, Ice Cream Freezers, Washing Machines, Etc.

GAS RANGES

LOUIS WEISS

DEALER IN HARDWARE

1117 VLIET STREET
Phone Grand 843

STYLE in Footwear

won't cost you one cent more if you know where to buy your shoes right—and when you put a stylish shoe on your foot we think you will fully agree with us that the satisfaction is very much greater than when the shoe bears the stamp "B. C." When we find shoes going out of style we sell them "as are" at 50c on the dollar. Style in footwear, to the wearer, is as important from the standpoint of value as the essentials of fit and wear. Come to us when you want style without extra cost.

THE American Shoe Store

575-577 MITCHELL STREET

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS FISH

Phone No. 2057
273, FIRST AVENUE 273

LOTS

WASHINGTON PARK SUBDIVISION NO. 2

Take Lindworm Park car of the Milwaukee-Northern to Seventh and Mill streets (3-cent fare). Located between Port Washington and Greenway avenues, South of Lake street. These lots, at prices way below surrounding ones, will be sold \$2000 down, \$500 monthly. Close to car line, factories, stores and schools. Agents on grounds Sunday. Office open Monday evenings.

217 WEST WATER ST. **ARTHUR L. RICHARDS** TELEPHONE GRAND 2332
REAL ESTATE BROKER

Remember that in buying these lots you are saving money, not spending it.

\$5 MONTHLY \$5

Milwaukee County Organization Department

Address all communications to A. J. WELCH, county organizer, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The pledge card plan is already an assured success. Several branches are now entitled to benefits under the plan. Every voter who has the welfare of the party at heart willingly pledges himself to make a small weekly or monthly payment to carry on the work of the party. Fifteen per cent of all collections made are credited to the branch securing the pledge. This means \$1.80 per year on each monthly pledge of \$1.00. Sample pledge cards have been sent to all secretaries of branches. Now, comrades, get busy.

The commission appointed by the central committee to look after the Waukesha county end of the Fifth Congressional district campaign held its first meeting Friday night. A vigorous educational campaign will be carried on in Waukesha county, and a largely increased vote is looked for.

Once more I ask all candidates who have not already done so to please send in their portraits at once. There is no time to lose. The branches are also requested to send in their orders for leaflets and window cards as soon as possible, in order that the greatest economy may be assured in the printing. Special window cards are designed for use in assembly and senatorial districts, bearing the portraits of the congressman, senator and assemblyman in each district. Each branch should order some in order that every part of the city will be thoroughly covered.

Comrades, the campaign is now in full swing, and every member should get in the harness and do his utmost to see that no stone is left unturned to make this the most successful campaign that has ever been conducted by the party in this country. There are at least four wards in the city that should be placed in the Social-Democratic column this fall. Let's get busy right now to put them there!

The campaign subscription lists will soon be sent out, and all are urged to circulate them at once, so that we will not be hampered for funds in carrying on the work of the campaign. We would like to come out of the campaign without a deficit if possible, but we cannot neglect the excellent opportunity to do things even for the sake of avoiding a deficit. By the way, eight branches are already enrolled as beneficiaries of the pledge-card system. Call or write for particulars.

The South Side Progressive Club will hold its picnic at Hauerwas' park tomorrow (Sunday). This club is doing splendid work for the party, and should be given every encouragement. Comrades Melms and Feeley will be the speakers of the day.

A new branch of the party was organized in Town Lake, Wednesday night. The new comrades are entering into the spirit of the work with enthusiasm, and they promise to make good in this campaign. They expect to add several new members at the next meeting Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Branch Meetings for Next Week.

SUNDAY

Bohemian Branch, Bohemian hall, 622 Twelfth street.

Cudahy Branch, Cudahy Athletic Club Rooms, Cudahy, Wis.

MONDAY

County Central Committee, Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street.

THURSDAY

Fifth Ward Branch, 382 Washington street.

Ninth Ward Branch, 459 Eleventh street.

Layton Park Branch, 987 Twenty-eighth avenue.

FRIDAY

Twenty-second Ward Branch, 2714 North avenue.

Second Ward Branch, 344 Sixth street.

SATURDAY

Town of Milwaukee, Nash and Teutonia avenues.

Jewish Branch, 427 Fourth street.

Notice to Branches.

Don't make dates for meetings to conflict with the following:

Oct. 6—South Side Turn Hall.

Oct. 15—North Side Turn Hall.

Oct. 20—Humboldt Turn Hall.

Oct. 25—Odd Fellows' Hall.

Oct. 27—Bahn Frei Turn Hall.

Oct. 30—Century Hall.

Oct. 30—West Side Turn Hall.

Nov. 2—South Side Armory.

Entertainment Dates.

Sept. 13—South Side Progressive Club, Hauerwas' Park.

Nov. 29—Singing Society "Verwaerts."

Dec. 6—Branch 9, North Side Turn Hall.

Jan. 18—Branch 20, Bahn Frei Turn Hall.

1908 Picnic Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported.....\$859.20

Otto Fritzke.....20

R. Hoppe.....10

M. Luel.....50

Otto Lietzke.....10

Wm. H. Buer.....50

Ed. Hardtke.....80

H. Rohloff.....10

Frank Brauer.....30

Jos. Klingeisen.....30

Fr. Brehmer.....1.00

Herman Mullen.....10

Emil Baker.....10

A. Joenk.....50

Frank Stopar.....10

J. P. A. Hagelund.....80

F. Vierthaler.....50

Frank Beiner.....30

Henry Schmidt.....1.00

Jos. Korbel.....1.00

R. H. Stearns.....40

Mr. Cizmowski.....40

Dr. B. Churchill.....40

J. Kraut.....80

Math. Schneider.....1.00

Herman Kanto.....1.00

Twenty-second Branch.....50

Ninth Ward Branch.....1.36

Ed. Bishop.....1.00

Wm. Zabel.....1.00

John Zabel.....1.00

Fourteenth Ward Branch.....1.40

John Skeraski.....10

Gust. Andelen.....1.00

J. Grady.....1.00

Paul Mueller.....1.00

J. Sultaire.....1.00

J. P. Dixon.....1.00

Anton Dotzauer.....80

Gust. Viehweg.....1.00

E. Higgins.....1.00

Dr. Kraft.....1.00

Henry Zens.....80

Aug. Strehlow.....1.00

Gust. Lauenstein.....1.00

Richard Seyfert.....70

John Benesmann.....1.00

Ferd. Klepp.....50

E. Manke.....1.00

C. S. Rehn.....50

S. Broeksmas.....1.00

C. A. Blodgett.....1.00

E. Bunchkowski.....50

Andreas Stern.....50

Ernst Schmidt.....1.00

A. Barthelmes.....10

John Lorenz.....1.00

Christ Maasen.....1.00

George Stetter.....20

T. Klamerer.....40

Mrs. Robt. Riemei.....50

Aug. Fleck.....40

A. Harthmuth.....70

Nie Weisskopf.....10

Ed. Frederick.....50

G. Naumann.....1.00

Charles Treder.....20

J. Merget.....50

J. Ferber.....30

J. Shapiro.....1.00

E. Pabst.....40

F. J. Finkl.....1.00

Fred Eitel.....1.00

J. Haertle.....70

E. F. Andree.....50

Emil Lambrecht.....1.00

Wm. Fell.....1.00

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Thos. Miller | 20 |
| Max Grass | 1.00 |
| John Heinzen | 1.00 |
| T. Wiesendanger | 30 |
| Chas. Flader | 20 |
| August Moegenburg | 60 |
| L. Recklinghausen | 1.00 |
| Fred Schultz | 1.00 |
| Wm. Bortz | 1.00 |
| Charles Neumann | 1.00 |
| Charles Meyer | 1.00 |
| Herman Buech | 1.00 |
| Fred Emmrich | 50 |
| Herman Mueller | 1.00 |
| M. E. Meyer | 50 |
| Wm. Goller | 1.00 |
| J. Petersen | 10 |
| Wm. Marx | 10 |
| Emil Havelker | 30 |
| S. E. Pearlman | 1.00 |
| Edw. Taddey | 1.00 |
| R. Fuhrman | 1.00 |
| D. H. Meyer | 50 |
| Leon Kranzfelder | 1.00 |
| Herman Lehmkuhl | 1.00 |
| Rnd. Hesselbein | 30 |
| Michael Albert | 40 |
| Fred Koerschner | 20 |
| George Stefanis | 30 |
| Gut. Geerdts | 1.00 |
| H. Borst | 20 |
| Leo. Cupper | 1.00 |
| Otto Grosse | 1.00 |
| Otto Fiedler | 1.00 |
| M. Gauer | 50 |
| Robt. Schuffenhauer | 10 |
| A. J. | 50 |
| Turnverein Bahn Frei | 1.00 |
| Finnish Branch | 1.40 |
| Town of Lake Branch | 10 |
| M. Kremp | 50 |
| Gust. Wustrack | 1.00 |
| Henry Bartels | 1.00 |
| Theo. Knutson | 1.00 |
| Max Ranke | 1.00 |
| Frank Brauer | 50 |
| Karl Quaig | 50 |
| Herman Egede | 1.00 |
| Wm. Kracklow | 40 |
| M. Guelnder | 20 |
| Wm. Schroeder | 10 |
| Herman Hoppe | 30 |
| Eleventh Ward Branch | 2.30 |
| Peter Klemmer | 20 |
| P. Gstoettner | 1.00 |
| Geo. Knoch | 1.00 |
| Rich. Nordwig | 10 |
| Alh. Venz | 10 |
| Wm. Ferber | 1.00 |
| Otto Hartwig | 1.00 |
| Is. Robertson | 1.00 |
| Frank Goetsch | 40 |
| H. Thalman | 1.00 |
| Ed. Berner | 1.00 |
| Henry Ries | 1.00 |
| H. Gurkert | 1.00 |
| Jul. Strnad | 1.00 |
| Ed. Eichstadt | 40 |
| Emil Ebert | 40 |
| Aug. Ehrmann | 40 |
| Aug. Saeger | 1.00 |
| Chas. Erdmann | 50 |
| Aug. Schmidt | 20 |
| Wm. Streilow | 50 |
| Otto Guetzlaff | 10 |
| Fred Nann | 1.00 |
| Ernst Neisner | 20 |
| Fred Marteh | 20 |
| J. M. Hoffman | 30 |
| Walter Weber | 30 |
| F. B. Schreiter | 60 |
| W. F. | 10 |
| Wm. Heckmann | 1.00 |
| Fred Neimner | 1.00 |
| Jos. Blumenthal | 1.00 |
| Jewish Branch, S. D. P. | 4.20 |
| Danish Branch | 80 |
| Christ. Bochart | 1.00 |
| Ben Baecumle | 1.00 |



same in every detail as that used in New York and Chicago.

"The Wolf" is the one great dramatic success of the past season, and is touring under the direction of Sam S. and Lee Shubert. It is from the pen of Eugene Walter. It treats of life in the Canadian Hudson Bay country, and is in three acts.

BIJOU

The great American play, "Arizona," which will appear at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all the week, is the best play Augustus Thomas has written. The main circumstance is far from new—the assumption of a reputation for guilt by a man in order to save the name of a woman who has been tempted



and was on the brink of the precipice of disgrace and ostracism. Mr. Thomas has handled the story with a great deal of technical skill, and has been successful in imparting to his play a quality of atmosphere that is not at all dependent upon the material assistance of the mechanical appliances of the theater. There will be matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

WONDERLAND.

At 11 o'clock Sunday evening Wonderland's gates will swing shut for the last time this season. Manager Trotman has prepared a special program for the wind-up of the season. The chief feature will be a fireworks display. Then there will be Barry and Hack, the acrobats, whose clever work has delighted the crowds all this week, and Ali Zada's Punch and Judy.

PABST PARK.

The year just closing at Pabst park has been a successful one in more ways than one, and the year to come will see attractions at the north side resort that are vastly different and more attractive if possible than those now there. Some of those on the grounds now will be torn down and removed to make room for new ideas and others will be removed to new locations. But four more opportunities remain to see the Country Circus, which is one of the most instructive exhibitions that have ever been presented at the resort. The troupe of Tyrolean Singers under the direction of George Hirschhorn will also close their engagement tomorrow night.

ALHAMBRA

William B. Gray's pretty pastoral drama, "The Volunteer Organist," will be the attraction at the Alhambra theater for the week starting Sunday afternoon. Manager Higler of the Alhambra has inaugurated a new department in the way of bargain matinees, which will be given Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, the prices of seats on these occasions being materially reduced. "The Volunteer Organist," is not a barnyard play by any means. The scenes are laid in a New England village, and the story tells of a clergyman, whose advanced views offend the conservative members of his flock.

COUNTY BOARD.

At Tuesday's meeting of the board the Steinhagen recommendation to deduct \$500 for each defective pier at the Grand Avenue viaduct was laid over. The board is looking for some way to get rid of the Newton Engineering Co., without getting into a lawsuit. The New York man, Meuser, who designed the viaduct, will come to the city to advise the supervisors on their rights.

Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported.....\$1,420.00

John Buechle.....50

Fred Ackley.....1.30

Max Grass.....1.50

.....\$1,423.50

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON

"The Wolf," with its long run in New York, and its just completed enormously successful run at Chicago, will be seen in this city next Sunday evening. The cast will be one of great strength, and the scenic equipments precisely the



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.....\$1,423.50

MAJESTIC.

At the Majestic next week Charles W. Bowser, assisted by Edith Hinkel and Company, will present Oliver White's clever playlet, "Superstition." The entire bill promises unusually well. The Three Yoscarys, French eccentric acrobats; Josephine Sabel, the quaint comedienne; Schrodor and Mulvey, comedians, singers and dancers; the Four Brown Brothers and Doc Kealey, in a high-class musical act; Cora Back Turner and her company, in a comedy sketch; Collins and Brown, "the Germans with the Blackboard"; Paul La Croix, the "handy hauler of many hats"; and the kinodrome are among the features.

STAR THEATER

An exceptionally good attraction will be presented at the New Star theater next week in Charles Falke's "Fashion Plates." The comedians are Mike McDonald and Meyer Harris, who play the parts of an Irishman and Hebrew, respectively. In the olio is the Kichi Hashimoto troupe of Japanese acrobats. Members of the troupe take part in a daring feat known as "the slide for life." Others in the olio are Charles Falke, Rose Carlin, The Three Lyles, the Phillips Sisters and Canfield and Stone. Matinees daily.

GAYETY.

Beginning with a matinee performance this afternoon, the "Blue Ribbon Girls" will open a week's engagement at the Gayety theater. This company is made up of forty-five people, including thirty stunning show girls. Two new and bright burlesques will be presented. The curtain raiser, entitled, "The Blue Ribbons En Route," is presented in one act and three scenes. The closing burlesque is entitled, "The Raw Recruit." In the olio are Billy K. Wells, Hebrew comedian; Ward and Raymond, singers and dancers; the Three Perry Sisters, and Pauline Moran, soubrette.

CRYSTAL

The following features appear on the bill of the Crystal for next week: Eldora Seven, sensational comedy jugglers; Douglas and Moscrop Sisters; Jos. Dowling & Co., in a comedy sketch; Otto Feichel Quintette; Ada James, in illustrated song, "Mandy Lane," and the Crystalgraph.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The firemen's "offs" measure is going forward, and the Socialists are smiling. They began the fight years ago, and success now is near.

The lake water is impure thirty miles out, say the experts. Now let the intercepting sewers be built. Lives are more important than dollars.

What labor thinks of a black-hearted capitalist like Prof. Warren Johnson of the Johnson Service Co. would hardly look well in print!

The Sentinel paid its respects to organized labor on Labor Day by printing a cartoon of labor rushing out to the State Fair grounds instead of the Labor Day picnic.

A laborer was killed by a swinging bucket while helping unload the steamer Senora at the docks Thursday. But capitalism will feel no regrets. There are plenty of men ready to take the vacant job.

The Musicians' union has sent the Federated Trades Council an official notification to the effect that the trouble at the Bijou theater has been adjusted and that the playhouse is again reckoned fair to organized labor.

Labor Day is reported to be a day set aside for labor, but the State Fair management hasn't enough respect for the rights of labor or enough common decency to keep from competing with the regular Labor Day celebration.

In these hungry days of "prosperity" it seems a little wild for a State Fair management to expect a crowd of one hundred thousand on Milwaukee day. Perhaps if it hadn't tried to injure the Labor

DAVIDSON

COMING SUNDAY

ALL WEEK MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday

SAM S. AND LEE SHUBERT (Inc.)

OFFER

THE WOLF

EUGENE WALTERS' GREATEST PLAY

A STORY OF THE HUDSON RAY COUNTRY

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday (Matinees Wednesday and Saturday)

AMERICA'S GREATEST PLAY

ARIZONA

Same Fine Company

ONE YEAR EACH IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND LONDON

MASSIVE, COMPLETE PRODUCTION

Weak Commencing Sunday, Sept. 20th

Charles B. Blaney Presents

YOUNG BUFFALO

In His New Play

"SHERIFF OF ANGEL GULCH"

CRYSTAL

DAILY at 2:30 7:45 and 9:30

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 14

ELDORA & CO

RECREATIONAL JUGGLERS

Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

WONDERLAND

LAST CHANCE

SEASON ENDS SUNDAY NIGHT

Monster Fireworks Show

THE ACROBATS

Barry & Hack

ADMISSION 10c

OTHER BIG ACTS

ALL THE REGULAR ATTRACTIONS

Milwaukee Celebrates Labor Day

How the people did turn out to see the Labor Day procession! They seemed to come from all over the city, notwithstanding that the parade extended only through a small part of the West and North sides. There were women and children innumerable and men old and men young, and the crowds were sympathetic as they usually are on Labor's Day. The line of march was straight out Third street from Chestnut, and there were, roughly estimated, between seven and ten thousand men in line.

Unfortunately there had been talk early in the year of doing away with the annual parade, and this idea seemed to have gotten fixed in some minds, yet in spite of this the turnout was highly creditable. The crowd at Pabst park was quite a large one—a big crowd considering the pinch of the hard times upon the wealth makers, and there were the usual enjoyments, including the addresses on labor and political topics.

The big parade started shortly after 10:30. The different divisions had finally ranged themselves on the streets intersecting Chestnut, and the marshals were ready on their prancing steeds for the signal to move. William Schwab, business agent of the Iron Molders, as marshal of the day, led the way. Then came the officers of the Federated Trades Council, May's band playing the inspiring "Marseillaise," the Trades Council delegates, and then the Truck Teamsters. The second division, Frank E. Neumann, marshal, was led by the Labor Section officers and delegates, followed by Cigarmakers No. 25, Boot and Shoe Cutters Nos. 351 and 170, Barbers No. 50, and Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 205.

In the third division came the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, delegates to the Building Trades Section, and Carpenters' unions Nos. 1053, 1447, 1519, 1586, 188 and 1748. The Elevator Constructors, No. 15, was next, followed by the Marble Workers No. 9. A band was placed between the marchers here, and then came the Painters' unions Nos. 160, 1066, 159, 922 and 222. W. E. Redlin was marshal of the division, while Frank Peters was in charge of the carpenters. William Coleman led the painters.

Delegates to the Metal Trades Section, and Iron Molders' unions composed the fourth division under the command of Marshal George R. Stern. Charles Kunde led the fifth section, composed of 3,000 brewery workers. Members of the pressmen's union and photo engravers followed in carriages.

While there was not the effort made to dress alike on the part of a good many of the unions, as in former years, there were several unions that attracted exclamations from the spectators. Notable among these were the Steamfitters, who looked natty in their blue shirts and white hats. The new Photo Engravers' union was represented and occupied four large automobiles. The Boot and Shoe Workers looked fine with their big shoe label tags. The Cigarmakers carried specially designed flags

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- For Insurance Commissioner—Herman W. Bistorius of Milwaukee.
- For Attorney-General—Horace B. Walmsley of Ashland.
- For Senator—Jacob Rummel of Milwaukee.
- For Congress.**
- First Dist.—W. A. Jacobs.
- Second Dist.—W. A. Hall, Sr.
- Third Dist.—Dr. Engelbert A. Ketterer.
- Fourth Dist.—E. T. Melms.
- Fifth Dist.—Albert J. Welch.
- Sixth Dist.—Edward C. Damrow.
- Seventh Dist.—William Gray.
- Eighth Dist.—Martin Georgenson.
- Ninth Dist.—J. E. Harris.
- Tenth Dist.—Frank Gauthier.
- Eleventh District—Ellis B. Harris.



Harvey D. Brown

- Milwaukee County.**
- For Sheriff—Martin Mies.
- For County Clerk—Frederic Heath.
- For Clerk of Courts—John Reichert.
- For Register of Deeds—Julius Rutkowski.
- For County Treasurer—Charles B. Whinnall.
- For Coroner—Dr. H. L. Nahin.
- For District Atty.—Richard Elmsner.
- State Senatorial Nominees.**
- Fourth Dist.—Chas. Votava.
- Sixth Dist.—W. R. Gaylord.
- Eighth Dist.—F. W. Rehfeld.
- Assembly Nominees.**
- First Dist.—Richard L. Schmidt.
- Second Dist.—Thomas Feeley.
- Third Dist.—Albert Neumann.
- Fourth Dist.—Thomas Gaynor.
- Fifth Dist.—George Knapp.
- Sixth Dist.—Edward Campbell.
- Seventh Dist.—John A. Mueller.
- Eighth Dist.—Gilbert B. Poor.
- Ninth Dist.—Edmund J. Berner.
- Tenth Dist.—William Coleman.
- Eleventh Dist.—Frederick Brockhausen, Sr.
- Twelfth Dist.—Carl D. Thompson.
- Thirteenth Dist.—Chas. Vogel.
- Fourteenth Dist.—Martin Gorecki.
- Fifteenth Dist.—Victor L. Berger.
- Sixteenth Dist.—Frank J. Weber.

twenty men on the department can send one delegate so that Milwaukee would be represented by twenty-two men, besides the chief, who by a quirk in the rules is a delegate at large so as to be able to boss the other delegates. So it is apparent that the men are wise to the thing and are tired of paying the "freight" while the chief pulls the wires. At the time of the last legislature the association sent a delegation of men to Madison to lobby in favor of the Clancy pension bill—that is, a bill that if passed would allow Clancy to get his pension even though he was found guilty on the grand jury indictment that was hanging over him. The men at the same time, supposing that they had a right to represent the rank and file also, began to agitate for the Kannenberg bill, and were then called back to Milwaukee by a peremptory order of the chief, and have rested under a blacklist ever since, it is alleged.

It is a notable fact that the Milwaukee senators who bucked the Kannenberg bill at the last legislature are out of the running this time. Senator Froemming was knocked out at the primaries. Others decided not to stand for election again. Some of the senators out in the state have been renominated, whose names we will give in a later issue.

the Park Board to furnish a band concert for the proper opening of the little park. But the board was powerless. Then he brought the matter up in the branch meeting of the party in the ward and a committee was appointed, consisting of himself, Emil Seidel, Ewald Hempel, Edward Zinn, William Wank, Edward Hoffmann, C. L. Wurde, Edwin Brodde, and Leonard Dorn, to solicit subscriptions toward the price of a concert. The business men of the ward responded with enthusiasm, and some \$68 were collected in short order. Ald. Strehlow gave two days to the preparations. Temporary lights were secured from other parks, seats were placed and Langheinrich's band engaged.

The crowd Wednesday night was made up of adults and children in almost equal numbers and the playground was packed to its capacity. Addresses were made by ex-Ald. Seidel and others, and a fine program was rendered by the band. All in all, the occasion was a very happy one, and the Twentieth warders now feel an interest in playgrounds that nothing can shake out of them. Let the good work go on!

in this country as well as in the countries of the old world; that previous to 1825 working people who had the misfortune to fall into debt were thrown into jail and left to freeze and starve; that the so-called common schools were mere charitable institutions, and the children of the poor who attended them were regarded as paupers; that there were no exemption laws and no mechanics' lien law. All these laws and the right of the ballot were obtained only after years of bitter struggle on the part of the working class, and this struggle was carried on both on the industrial and the political fields—principally the latter.

Comrade Welch attacked the fallacies of protection and free trade and showed that the difference between the two is the difference between tweed-dee and tweed-dum, so far as the working class is concerned. "The whole evil lies in the profit system," said Comrade Welch, "and both old parties are absolutely incompetent to cope with the problems of the day. Panics are the inevitable result of the profit system, and as the old parties both uphold this system, panics are bound to occur, no matter which of these parties is in power. When the capitalist system is abolished, then panics will be a thing of the past. The Social-Democratic party stands for abolishing capitalism and inaugurating industrial democracy instead, which is the only solution of the evils arising from the profit system."

FRANKLIN SQUARE OPENED

Franklin square, the new playground in the Twentieth ward, was formally opened to the public Wednesday evening, amidst the greatest enthusiasm. It was brilliantly lighted up, there was a band concert and speaking. Such occasions do great things in arousing true civic pride and public spirit. "We must have these concerts right along," said one of the men in the big throng, and this was taken up by others, and there will be no peace until the Park Board meet the demand in some way. And why not, for the Twentieth ward is almost a city by itself so far as population goes. Great admiration was expressed for the way the playground was fitted up. It is bound to raise the morale of the children in that part of the city and to give them healthful and wholesome enjoyment instead of mere "running the streets."

Recently Socialist Ald. Strehlow was thrown from his wagon and injured. But even an injured Socialist can get busy, as was shown in his case. He first tried to get

QUEER BUSINESS IN KENOSHA

Probably one of the most shameless exhibitions of old-party toadyism on the part of half-baked union men was the frame-up of the Labor Day exercises at Central park, Kenosha, by the arrangements committee of the Kenosha Trades and Labor council.

Under the pretense of fairness, the committee invited C. A. A. McGee, of Milwaukee, to speak for the Republicans; J. A. Aylward, for the Democrats, and A. J. Welch for the Social-Democrats. The speaking was put off until late in the afternoon in an effort to crowd Comrade Welch off the program. But although it was nearly six o'clock before he was given an opportunity to speak, he managed to hold the attention of the audience for over half an hour.

C. A. A. McGee tried to show that labor had obtained more benefits from the Republican party than from any other source, after which he paid his compliments to Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party. Mr. Aylward devoted his time to returning the attack. Both fought shy of the subject of Socialism.

Comrade Welch called the attention of his audience to the fact that labor has had to fight for its rights

AUDITORIUM WALLS COME DOWN!

During the past week the contractor at the Auditorium has had men at work pulling down sections of the walls and rebuilding them in accordance with the specifications. Not a word of this got into the daily press, although the attention of the papers was called to the fact. The walls are being rebuilt where it was found that the contractor had refused to allow the bricklayers to live up to the specifications. While the Auditorium board

has appeared deaf to all the talk of irregularities on the part of the Auditorium contractor, it seems that it finally felt called on to move quietly in the matter, and that the members were shocked at what they found when they did investigate.

Of course the fact that the walls have had to be rebuilt is a reflection on the board, which was supposed to be on guard for the citizens to see that the building was put up honestly and that it should not become a big steal for contractors.

This is why they have muzzled the daily press.

But the facts are leaking out, and citizens generally are beginning to express gratification that organized labor has stood for the city's interests in the matter, instead helping a contractor to skin the city and give Milwaukee an unsafe building.

Now the question arises, if there was crooked work by the contractor on the walls, how about the piers that Ald. Melms tried to have investigated? What has the board to say about that?

I can not comprehend that the millions of people outside of the contending forces are so self-satisfied with their lot that they merely should assume a judgeship in the great economic question of today. No, learned men, you have another guess coming; your deductions and compilations are not founded on the true conditions of society. I fear you will fail in calculating a new class into existence. People want more today than an uncertain subsistence; they are sitting up and taking notice, and when they get their bearings on the movement that will bring them substantial, practical results, you will find a stampede in that direction that will shatter all the fine-spun theories of some intellectuals.

Fred Brockhausen, Milwaukee.

"KEEP THEM DIVIDE!"

Comrade Editor: A half-baked Milwaukee Socialist recently visited his native town in Michigan, meeting among his old school friends, a Republican sniveler.

In the course of the friendly conversation between our friend and the Republican supervisor the latter said, in answer to the question of the former why there are two old parties:

"Very simple; to keep the people fighting among themselves. If the people would fight the few wealth lords, the wealth lords would be wiped off the face of the earth."

Yes, if but 51 per cent of the working people would understand this plain proposition we could soon make a paradise out of our country, the richest in material resources, and panics would soon be a thing of the past. We have only to shake off the Morgans, Harrimans, Plisters, Beggsses and the Roses!

E.

ALHAMBRA

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